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The reader must bear in mind that this last system has been evolved purely from a study of interval relations regardless of actual pitch or of a tonic. Within a scale like this last, no matter to what degree of the staff it might be transposed, would be found all of the tone combinations appearing in the tables of tonal content as they are given for each song, not as they are, in actual pitch, but as they are in interval relation, and some of them could be found in more than one place. That the groups differ somewhat in actual pitch when sung, should not be surprising, for voices differ and memory for absolute pitch is rare. Whether such a complete system is recognized as a whole by the people, or had its origin in an instrument is a matter of conjecture. Possibly there are two or three smaller systems like a major hexatonic, a five-toned scale as in No. 7 and a tone succession like that of No. 6. We can not tell without a larger collection of songs. The tone material of the two additional songs given by Dr. Kroeber on p. 203 presumably belongs to a major hexatonic system like that of Nos. 2, 4. This is particularly true of the first. That of the second could have been taken from the second, third, fourth and fifth tones of such a system.

The points brought out by Dr. Kroeber in the paragraph on intervals, and in the section on rhythm are interesting. Those which the present writer would call in question have already been covered by these remarks and will be evident to the reader without further discussion.

HELEN H. ROBERTS

*A propos d'une carte javanaise du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle.* GABRIEL FERRAND.  
(*Journal asiatique*, 1918, II, pp. 159-170.)

To some extent, this article is of interest to Americanists. Alfonso d'Albuquerque, in one of his letters addressed to Dom Manuel, King of Portugal, and dated April first, 1512, describes a chart made by a pilot of Java, the geographical names being written in Javanese characters and comprising among others such names as the Cape of Good Hope, Portugal, and the country of Brazil (*terra do brasyl*). As d'Albuquerque affirms that this Javanese chart was well known in 1511, M. Ferrand dates it back in the fifteenth century, and remarks that, even if merely the first years of the sixteenth century would be retained, the problem remains as to how a Javanese cartographer at that time could have had cognizance of Brazil. I should even go farther and suggest that the foundation of the said chart might be traced to several centuries earlier; for the Javanese, as M. Ferrand very aptly points out on the basis of

documentary evidence, have practised navigation from very early times, and naturally constructed charts of their sea-routes. These were gradually perfected, and new discoveries were added to them, as occasion offered. Thus it is perfectly intelligible that between 1499 or 1500 (the dates of the Spanish and Portuguese discoveries of Brazil) and 1512, the name of Brazil might have become known in Java, and certainly through the medium of the Portuguese who coined the name Brazil, and thus was duly placed on the Javanese maps. The "Terra de Brazil" is entered on the Lenox Globe of *circa* 1510 (J. Fiske, *Discovery of America*, vol. II, p. 120), and our cartographers familiar with the early maps of South America might be able to tell us on what map the name Brazil appears for the first time. An idea which should always remain uppermost in our mind is that the world is so small, has always been small, and was made smaller than ever before through the discovery of America.

B. LAUFER

#### SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS

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Cvijic, Jovan. The Geographical Distribution of the Balkan Peoples. (Geographical Review, vol. v, no. 5 (May, 1918), pp. 345-361.)

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Dixon, Roland B. and Kroeber, A. L. *Linguistic Families of California*. (University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, vol. xvi, no. 3, pp. 47-118; 1 fig. and map.) Berkeley, 1919.